

# BRF 26-127 Policy decisions for new legislative pathway for removing land from the Crown pastoral estate

**Ki / To:** Hon Chris Penk  
Minister for Land Information

**Priority Level** Priority: High

**Rā / Date:** 18 November 2025

**Action required by** 20 November 2025

## Purpose

This briefing provides further advice on a proposed new pathway for removing land from the Crown pastoral estate and seeks your decisions to enable these to be included in the *Enabling more productive use of Crown land* Cabinet paper.

## Toitū Te Whenua Land Information New Zealand

### Whakapā/contacts

Ingoa/Name	Nama waea/ Contact number	Whakapā tuatahi/first contact
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### Ngā kōrero a te Minita/Minister's comments

✓.  
Very much briefing, thanks.

## Key messages

- On 12 November 2025, you provided feedback on the indicative objectives and phases of a proposed legislative pathway to enable land to be removed from the Crown pastoral estate to enable significant changes in land use.
- This briefing seeks your decisions on:
  - the objectives of the pathway and the balance between the assessment of the public benefit of a new land use against the public benefit associated with maintaining and protecting inherent values
  - the design of the gateway test
  - the decision-maker for the gateway test
  - the inclusion of statutory consultation with iwi (in addition to any notification requirements relating to Right of First Refusal) and the Department of Conservation at the gateway stage, followed by consultation with relevant agencies, local authorities, and the public during the assessment phase
  - the decision-maker at the stage of deciding whether or not to proceed with land disposal.
- Your decisions will be incorporated into the *Enabling more productive use of Crown land* Cabinet paper.
- LINZ recommends you seek delegation from Cabinet to make the remaining decisions. These will be set out in a third and final briefing to be provided to you on 1 December 2025. This timeline enables all drafting instructions to be issued to PCO as soon as possible after Cabinet decisions are confirmed on 8 December.
  - The final briefing will cover:
    - statutory matters or criteria to be considered in the gateway test, and full assessment process
    - the gateway test prerequisites and assessment co-requisites
    - statutory consultation processes
    - valuation requirements
    - how RFR obligations will be honoured through the pathway
    - the design of the allotment process following a decision to remove land from the Crown Pastoral estate
    - making provision for application fees
    - any financial implications for the Crown
    - implementation and any monitoring, and review.

## Tohutohu/Recommendations

Toitū Te Whenua Land Information New Zealand Recommends that you:			
1.	<b>Indicate</b>	On <b>Appendix 1</b> your preferred options for the new land disposal pathway.	Agree / Disagree
2.	<b>Āmine/Agree</b>	Your decisions on this briefing will be incorporated into the <i>Enabling more productive use of Crown land</i> Cabinet paper.	Agree / Disagree
3.	<b>Āmine/Agree</b>	That the Cabinet paper will seek delegated authority for the remaining policy decisions related to the design of the new legislative pathway and to issue drafting instructions.	Agree / Disagree

none!



Becci Whitton, Leader Strategy and Policy  
**Toitū Te Whenua**  
**Land Information New Zealand**

Rā/Date: 18 November 2025



Hon Chris Penk  
**Te Minita mō Toitū Te Whenua**  
**Minister for Land Information**

Rā/Date: 20 NOV 2025

Draft - active release

## Te Horopaki/Background

1. On 29 October we briefed you on an indicative pathway for removing land which is subject to a pastoral lease from the Crown pastoral estate [BRF 26-099 refers].
2. The briefing outlined a proposed pathway that will allow all the interests in Crown pastoral land to be considered by the Crown before a final decision is made on a disposal. Under the proposed pathway:
  - any proposal is subject to a 'gateway test' to see if it has sufficient public benefit and meets other prerequisites to proceed to assessment
  - a statutory decision maker decides whether to proceed to an assessment and, if so, the Commissioner of Crown Lands (the Commissioner) would conduct a more detailed assessment according to criteria set out in the legislation
  - there would then be a decision point about whether to dispose of the land, and in what form (lease or sale)
  - finally, disposal would proceed according to the steps set out in the Land Act and subject to any obligations such as Right of First Refusal (RFR).
3. This briefing gives you more details on the key points of the pathway and seeks your policy decisions.

## Ngā tirohanga me ngā kōwhiringa o Toitū Te Whenua/Toitū Te Whenua LINZ views and options

### A. Policy intent of pathway

4. LINZ understands the policy intent of the pathway is to enable significant land use change where the proposed use is not consistent with the purposes and outcomes<sup>1</sup> of the Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998 (CPLA), and there is greater public benefit from having the land available for the proposed land use than retaining the land as Crown pastoral land.
5. Therefore, to succeed, any land use change and disposal under this pathway will be seeking to achieve some outcome other than the current CPLA outcomes. LINZ seeks policy direction on your desired outcomes when reclassifying and disposing of Crown Pastoral Land through the pathway.
6. LINZ previously advised that removing land from the pastoral estate may not be consistent with the existing purpose of the CPLA [BRF 26-099 refers]. Determining the outcomes of the pathway will assist the Parliamentary Counsel Office to draft the pathway's purpose into legislation.

<sup>1</sup> The outcomes that decision-makers under the CPLA must seek to achieve are:

- maintaining or enhancing the inherent values across the Crown pastoral estate for present and future generations, while providing for ongoing pastoral farming of pastoral land;
- supporting the Crown in its relationships with Māori under te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi; and
- enabling the Crown to get a fair return on its ownership interest in pastoral land.

7. LINZ has identified the following options for the outcomes of the pathway:<sup>2</sup>
- a. Option 1: Enable land use change proposals that advance public benefit, provided there are **no significant negative impacts on the inherent values** of the land to be removed or on the inherent values or viability of pastoral farming on land remaining in the Crown pastoral estate.
  - b. Option 2: Enable specific land use change **if the public benefits of the proposed land use outweigh the negative impacts** on inherent values across the Crown pastoral estate or ongoing pastoral farming of the remaining pastoral land. ✓
- c. Option 1 creates a legislative pathway which is consistent in its consideration of inherent values with the framework available to lessees to undertake pastoral farming and proposed for secondary uses. However, it provides a very narrow pathway for change, meaning proposals with a range of significant public benefits outside those currently provided by the Crown pastoral estate are unlikely to succeed. It is the option most likely to be supported by public interest groups that prioritise environmental and cultural values.
8. Option 2 provides an enabling pathway for land use change. However, failure to recognise the unique role of the Crown pastoral estate may make decision-making particularly contentious and risks undermining the durability of the pathway over time. This option is more consistent with facilitating significant changes in land use that are not consistent with protecting inherent values, but may have other public benefits.
9. Refer to **Appendix 1** for an assessment of the options and to signal your preferred option.

**B. A gateway test will act as an initial filter of proposals.**

10. In the previous briefing, LINZ proposed that a gateway test form part of the pathway to consider whether the proposal is worth proceeding to a full assessment. **Figure 1** shows the indicative pathway leading up to the gateway test.

<sup>2</sup> Note the following outcomes will apply to all options:

- the proposal will support the Crown in its relationships with Māori under te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi; and
- there will be a fair return to the Crown from any reclassification and disposal (by lease or sale) of the land.

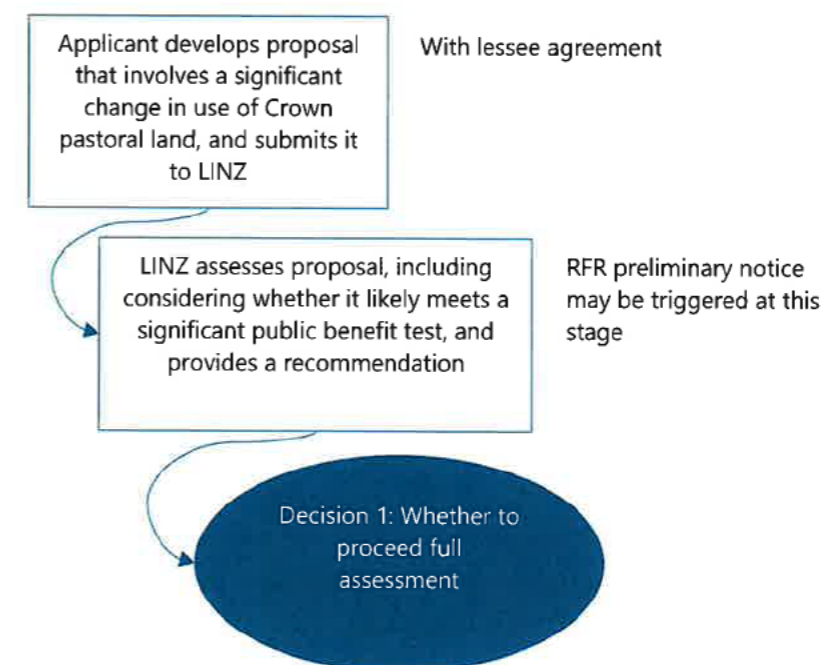


Figure 1 Gateway test

11. LINZ recommends that the gateway test requires that there is a reasonable possibility that the application will meet the test for removal i.e. that the public benefit of removing the land exceeds the benefit of retaining it within the Crown pastoral estate. It is intended that the gateway test will save applicants and the Crown time and costs in assessing applications that are identified as having no chance of meeting the full assessment criteria.
12. LINZ recommends that the legislation set out the considerations that the decision-maker must take into account in assessing whether the proposal has sufficient public benefits to proceed to the assessment phase. This approach allows for transparency and accountability while preserving discretion to weigh the relative public benefits of the proposal against those of keeping the land restricted to pastoral farming. It also provides a basis for defensibility under judicial review or public scrutiny, as decisions would be grounded in defined considerations.
13. There is an opportunity to include considerations or criteria that provide assurance that Māori interests will be considered, consistent with the Crown's Treaty of Waitangi obligations.
14. Refer to **Appendix 1** for an assessment of this option and to signal your agreement.
15. Based on your decision, LINZ will provide you with advice on the matters or criteria that should be considered in the gateway test in the next briefing.
16. The gateway test is also an opportunity to ensure certain procedural pre-requisites for entering the pathway are fulfilled by the applicant e.g. the applicant has the lessee's agreement. LINZ will provide you with advice on application pre-requisites in the next briefing.

### C. Decision maker for gateway test

17. Your decision is needed on who should determine whether proposals meet the gateway test:
  - Option 1: the Commissioner decides to progress an application
  - Option 2: the Minister decides to progress an application.
18. Option 1 aligns with existing Crown land disposal decisions, including past decisions to commence tenure review. It leverages the Commissioner's technical and regulatory expertise and means decisions are made independently of Ministers. However, it provides less visibility for the Government on decisions that may attract significant public interest, and less public accountability.
19. Option 2 recognises there are potential political consequences of the decision-making and provides for political accountability. In practice, under this option the Commissioner would work through the gateway test and prerequisites and provide a recommendation to the Minister. Delegating decision-making (for example, to decline applications that clearly do not meet the gateway test) could increase administrative efficiency without removing political accountability.
20. Refer to **Appendix 1** for an assessment of the options and to signal your preferred option.

### D. Statutory consultation requirements during the gateway and assessment phases

21. You have indicated you wish to ensure the process is robust and transparent, with consultation and public submissions.
22. To inform the gateway decision, LINZ recommends that there is statutory consultation with iwi, due to the Crown's obligations to Māori through the Treaty of Waitangi, and given their expertise on the assessment of inherent values, the Department of Conservation. This would be in addition to any requirements in Treaty settlements for the Commissioner to notify and iwi authority whenever considering the disposal of Crown land. Should you agree, LINZ will engage with DOC on their proposed involvement.
23. During the assessment phase, LINZ recommends consultation with any relevant government agencies, and local authorities. These entities may provide important insights on the feasibility and implications of the proposed use, including any issues with infrastructure or environmental planning requirements for the proposed use. LINZ also recommends that public consultation occurs at this stage.
24. Refer to **Appendix 1** for an assessment of the options and to signal your preferred option.

25. LINZ will provide further advice on the details of consultation processes in the next briefing, including consideration of engagement with affected communities and the public.

**E. Final decision maker**

26. Your decision is needed on who should make the final decision to remove the land from the Crown pastoral estate. **Figure 2** shows the final decision-making stage and disposal (covered in the next section) from the indicative pathway.

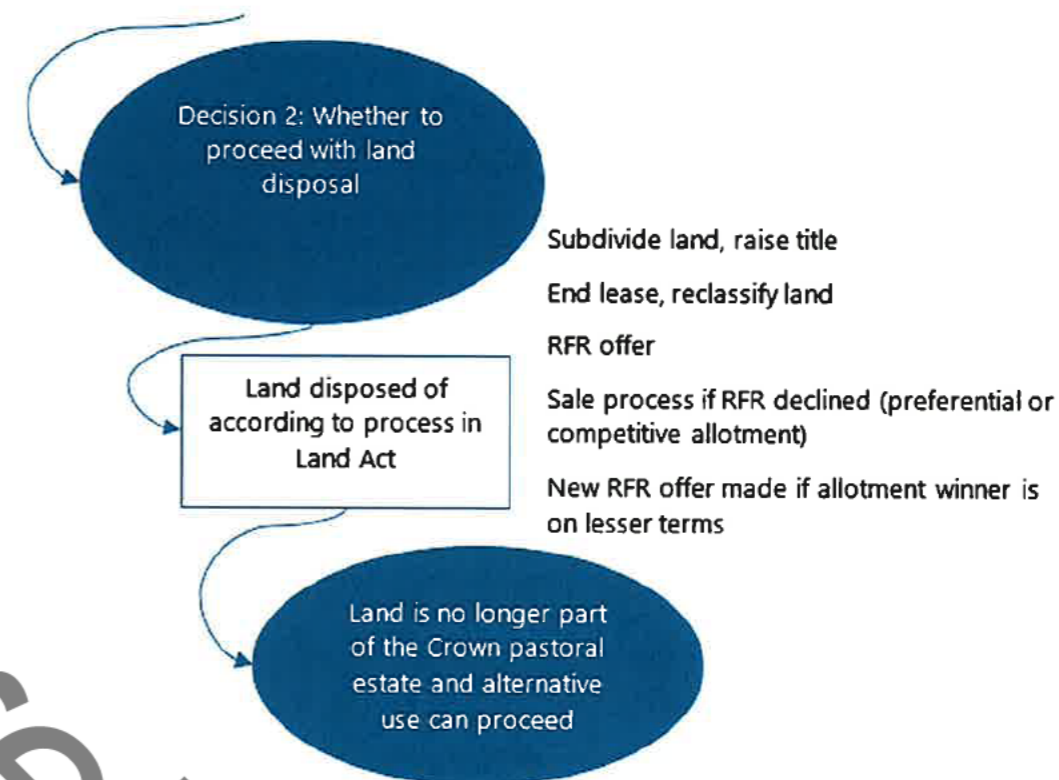


Figure 2 Final decision and disposal process

27. LINZ has identified the following options for the final decision maker:

- Option 1: the Commissioner makes the decision that the land is appropriate to be removed from the Crown pastoral estate.
- Option 2: the Minister for Land Information makes the decision that the land is appropriate to be removed from the Crown pastoral estate.

28. Option 1 maintains continuity with existing practice and aligns with decision-making under the previous tenure review process. The Commissioner has statutory responsibility for the acquisition, management, and disposal of Crown land, ensuring decisions are made within established legal frameworks and remain politically neutral. This option leverages the Commissioner’s technical expertise and understanding of the land and tenure arrangements. However, it could be seen as lacking democratic accountability given the value-based trade-offs involved.

29. Option 2 provides political accountability for decisions with significant public interest and value-based trade-offs. It recognises the potential political consequences and ensures democratic oversight by placing final decision-making with the Minister. However, this approach departs from the current role of the Commissioner to make decisions on the classification and disposal of Crown land independently.
30. Refer to **Appendix 1** for an assessment of the options and to signal your preferred option.

## Mātanga kōrero/Consultation

31. LINZ has engaged with iwi partners, High Country Advisory Group (HCAG) and High Country Accord Trust (HCAT) on the concept of a new land disposal pathway, but not the details of the options presented in this briefing.
32. HCAT's main concerns were that the lessee needs to drive the process, that the remaining land continues to be viable for pastoral farming and that the land taken out of the Crown pastoral estate is used for the activity it is approved for. HCAT considered the pathway would be unworkable with competitive allotment. They also considered that RFR would limit uptake of the pathway. HCAT considered that consultation with DOC and iwi was appropriate, but not public submissions.
33. HCAG is looking for a regime that is enduring and not controversial. HCAG considered that removal of land from the Crown pastoral estate may be appropriate in specific circumstances, particularly infrastructure akin to a public work, but had concerns about fragmentation of the Crown pastoral estate and impacts on inherent values. HCAG considered that full public consultation is necessary, as the proposals are likely to be highly controversial. HCAG also considered that tenure changes should be timebound and subject to monitoring and review.
34. Both HCAG and HCAT had concerns around valuation and wealth transfer. This will be covered in the next briefing.
35. Te Rūnanga a Rangitāne o Wairau considered that decisions about land use change should prioritise environmental sustainability and sites of cultural activities. Rangitane considered that any process to remove land from the Crown pastoral estate must include safeguards against alienation from iwi and ensure iwi interests are prioritised in any disposal or repurposing.
36. Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu has a strong preference for Crown pastoral land to remain in Crown ownership and control, with land uses limited to pastoral uses. Ngāi Tahu considers that section 5 of the CPLA should apply to the process and decisions for removing land from the Crown pastoral estate, as this is essential to Ngāi Tahu rights and interests being consistently upheld. The application of section 5 of the CPLA to the land disposal pathway will be covered in the next briefing.

## Financial Considerations and Implications

37. You have signalled that all the costs incurred by the Crown in processing applications for removal of land from the pathway will be recovered from the applicant. LINZ will provide you with advice on enabling this in the next briefing.
38. LINZ will provide you with advice in the next briefing on whether any proposals could have Budget implications for the Crown.

## Whakatūpato/Risks

39. LINZ has identified the following risks in relation to the new pathway to remove land from the Crown pastoral estate:
  - Value transfer from the Crown to private interests – Further analysis of this risk and mitigation will be provided in the 1 December briefing which will cover policy decisions on valuation.
  - Impacts on Māori Crown relations – You will be provided with a briefing on how Treaty settlement obligations and other Māori interests are proposed to be addressed in the reforms on 1 December.
  - Speculative or frivolous proposals – Further analysis on measures to screen proposals and safeguard land being developed for its approved use will be provided in the 1 December briefing which will cover policy decisions on pre-requisites and co-requisites for approvals under the pathway.
  - Cumulative impact of decision making – Overtime multiple decisions to remove land from the Crown pastoral estate may have a cumulative impact on the viability of the whole estate.
  - Disputes between applicants, leaseholders and the Crown – The pathway may lead to increased disputes between parties as the pathway may not deliver the expected outcomes for all parties.

## Ngā Tāwhaitanga/Next Steps

40. LINZ will include your decisions in the final *Enabling more productive use of Crown land* Cabinet paper which will be provided to you on 20 November 2025 for circulation for to your Ministerial colleagues to update them on the changes.
41. On 1 December 2025, LINZ will provide you with advice on the remaining decisions on the land disposal pathway (proposed to be delegated to you by Cabinet):
  - statutory matters or criteria to be considered in the gateway test, and full assessment process
  - the gateway test prerequisites and assessment co-requisites
  - statutory consultation processes

- valuation requirements
  - how right of first refusal (RFR) obligations will be honoured through the pathway
  - the design of the allotment process following a decision to remove land from the Crown Pastoral estate
  - provisions for application fees
  - any financial implications for the Crown
  - implementation and any monitoring, and review.
42. Treaty settlements are in place for all areas within the Crown pastoral estate, and these include Right of First Refusal obligation. Signposting in the legislative pathway where specific RFR obligations apply will provide clarity and certainty for applicants and iwi. LINZ will provide further advice on this in the next briefing, based on the decisions you make in this briefing.

## Tāpiritanga/Attachments

BRF 26-127 Appendix 1: Options table for Minister's decisions

Proactive release

BRF 26-127 Appendix 1: Options table for Minister's decisions

Policy issues and context	Options	Analysis and key trade-offs	Cabinet-mandated criteria				Indicate your preferred options	Notes
			Efficiency	Effectiveness	Flexibility	Transparency		
<p><b>A. Policy intent of the new pathway</b></p> <p>You have agreed (BRF 26-099 refers) to create a pathway in the CPLA to enable land to be removed from the Crown pastoral estate. This is to provide for large-scale developments with significant benefits to New Zealand.</p> <p>The new pathway will be in inconsistent with the CPLA outcome of "maintaining or enhancing inherent values across the Crown pastoral estate for present and future generations, while providing for ongoing pastoral farming of pastoral land" as it will not provide for ongoing pastoral farming of the piece of land.</p> <p>There is an outstanding policy question of how consistent or otherwise alternative land uses need to be with achieving this outcome across the Crown pastoral estate.</p> <p>This policy direction will shape the detailed design of the new pathway.</p>	<p><b>A 1. Enable specific land use change that advances public benefit, provided there are no significant negative impacts on the inherent values on the land to be removed or on the inherent values or viability of pastoral farming on land remaining in the Crown pastoral estate</b></p> <p>This option would direct the pathway to deliver outcomes that prioritise protecting inherent values across the Crown pastoral estate and provide for the viability of pastoral farming on the remaining pastoral land.</p>	<p>Provides a very narrow pathway to change land use that means proposals with a range of significant public benefits outside of those currently provided by the Crown pastoral estate are unlikely to succeed.</p> <p>Offers only a marginal increase in flexibility of land use over what can be delivered by secondary use permits.</p> <p>Option that is mostly likely to be supported by groups prioritising environmental and cultural values.</p> <p>This approach is more aligned with feedback from the High Country Advisory Group and Ngāi Tahu.</p>	0	+	+	+	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<p><b>A 2. Enable specific land use change if the public benefits of the proposed land use outweigh the negative impacts on inherent values across the Crown pastoral estate or ongoing pastoral farming of the remaining pastoral land</b></p> <p>This option would direct the pathway to consider and weigh impacts on inherent values and viability of the Crown pastoral estate on the same basis as other potential economic, social, cultural or environmental benefits.</p>	<p>Provides an enabling pathway to change land use.</p> <p>Failure to recognise the unique role of the Crown pastoral estate may make decision-making particularly contentious and risks the durability of the pathway over time.</p>	++	-	++	+	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<p><b>B. Gateway test</b></p> <p>As outlined in BRF 26-099, the pathway begins with a gateway phase. This phase is intended to act as a high-level filter, applied to identify whether a proposal is appropriate to be proceed to a full assessment.</p> <p>This phase will involve a preliminary and high level assessment and decision on whether the public benefits of the specific land use change proposal exceed those of retaining the land in the Crown pastoral estate.</p>	<p><b>B 1. Public benefit test, with specified considerations and some detailed decision-making criteria</b></p> <p>The decision-maker has discretion in determining whether a proposal meets the public benefit test, as long as they can show they have considered and weighed specific matters in reaching a decision.</p>	<p>Provides transparency for applicants, iwi, stakeholders and the public as to what matters will be considered.</p> <p>Provides an opportunity to include considerations that minimise legal risk to decision-making due to matters of consistency with the Treaty of Waitangi and safeguards applicants against committing resources to proposals that are subject to delays and legal challenge because they have a significant impact on Māori Crown relations.</p>	+	+	++	+	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Policy issues and context	Options	Analysis and key trade-offs	Cabinet-mandated criteria				Indicate your preferred options	Notes
			Efficiency	Effectiveness	Flexibility	Transparency		
<b>C. Gateway test decision maker</b> Given the significant nature of these decisions, the potential economic and public benefit implications, and the need for transparency and accountability, it is important to decide who makes the decision on the gateway test.	<b>C 1. The Commissioner of Crown Lands is the decision-maker at the gateway stage</b> The Commissioner decides whether the proposal proceeds to a full assessment.	Ensures political neutrality in decision-making. Not well aligned with the strategic nature of the decision or in a position to assess overall economic benefit.	+	+	+	+	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<b>C 2. The Minister of Land Information is the decision-maker at the gateway stage</b> The Minister would be the statutory decision maker, on the advice of the Commissioner. This could be delegated under the Public Service Act. For example, the Minister could chose to delegate decisions to decline applications that do not meet the gateway test to the Commissioner, but retain decision-making on applications that, in the Commissioner's assessment, meet the tests.	Corresponds with the significant nature of the decision and the significant value judgement required in making trade-offs between values based on what is likely to be a development proposal with economic benefits. Recognises there are potential political consequences of decision-making and provides for political accountability.	+	+	+	+	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<b>D. Statutory consultation requirements for the gateway and assessment phases</b> You have indicated you wish to ensure the process is robust and transparent, with consultation and public submissions. LINZ recommends that there is statutory consultation with iwi and the Department of Conservation to inform the gateway decision. LINZ recommends consultation with relevant government agencies, local authorities, and the public during the assessment phase.	<b>D 1. Targeted consultation is undertaken to inform the gateway decision</b> The decision-maker would be required to consult with the Department of Conservation and iwi, <i>WHERE THOSE IWI HAVE LEGAL INTEREST(S) IN THE LAND IN QUESTION OR ITS USE</i>	Provides assurance that the Crown's duty to consult with Māori on decisions affecting their interests will be met and that the decision-maker is well informed of iwi interests when making the gateway decision. Enables strategic alignment with DOCs related landholdings and well-informed decision-making on conservation values at the gateway stage. May be disproportionate to the high level of public interest in the future use of the Crown pastoral estate and may not meet the expectations of stakeholders.	0	0	+	+	<input type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE SEE NOTE IN 'OPTIONS' COLUMN.
	<b>D 2. Full consultation is undertaken to inform the gateway decision</b> The decision-maker would be required to consult with the Department of Conservation, iwi, any relevant government agencies, local authorities and the public.	May be proportionate with the high level of public interest in the future use of the Crown pastoral estate. May provide applicants that are successful at the gateway stage with valuable information on which to further develop their proposals and improve their likelihood of being successful at the full assessment stage. Level of information available about the proposal and its potential impacts at the gateway stage may not be sufficient for stakeholders to give the level of input that they would like. Duplication with consultation at the full assessment stage, with additional costs for both applicants and stakeholders.	-	+	+	+	<input type="checkbox"/>	NO, ETC THE USE OF THE LAND WOULD THEN BE SUBJECT TO R.M. PROCESSES OF CONSULTATION.

Policy issues and context	Options	Analysis and key trade-offs	Cabinet-mandated criteria				Indicate your preferred options	Notes
			Efficiency	Effectiveness	Flexibility	Transparency		
	<p><b>D 3. Targeted consultation is undertaken to inform the final decision</b></p> <p>The decision-maker would be required to consult with the Department of Conservation, iwi, any relevant government agencies and local authorities.</p>	<p>Disproportionate with the level of public interest in the future use of the Crown pastoral estate.</p> <p>Unlikely to meet the expectation of stakeholders.</p> <p>May result in gaps in information about the proposal and its potential impacts that impact on the quality of decision-making.</p> <p>Minimises time and costs of decision-making at the full assessment stage.</p>	+	0	+	+	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<p><b>D 4. Full consultation is undertaken to inform the final decision</b></p> <p>The decision-maker would be required to consult with the Department of Conservation, iwi, any relevant government agencies, local authorities and the public.</p>	<p>Proportionate with the level of public interest in the future use of the Crown pastoral estate.</p> <p>Promotes quality decision-making by supporting a full range of information on the proposals and its potential impacts.</p> <p>Adds significant time and cost to the full assessment process.</p> <p>Potential duplication with consultation required in relation to other statutory approvals the proposal needs (such as under resource management legislation).</p>	-	+	+	+	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ACCOUNT NOT!
<p><b>E. Decision maker following a full assessment</b></p> <p>Currently under the CPLA and Land Act, it is the role of the Commissioner of Crown lands to make decisions on the classification and disposal of Crown land.</p> <p>Under the former Tenure Review process, the Commissioner was also the decision-maker. However, the legislative regime was set in place to implement a political decision to dispose of land from the Crown pastoral estate. In contrast, the new pathway is to set up an enabling framework that may allow for land disposal on a case by cases basis.</p>	<p><b>E 1. The Commissioner of Crown Land makes the decision that the land is appropriate to be removed from the Crown pastoral estate</b></p>	<p>Corresponds with current role of the Commissioner of Crown Lands under the CPLA and Land Act with regard to the classification and disposal of land.</p> <p>Ensures political neutrality in decision-making.</p> <p>Aligns with the technical level of assessment required to support decision-making at this stage.</p> <p>Existing appeal rights in the legislation would continue to apply.</p>	+	+	+	+	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<p><b>E 2. The Minister of Land Information makes the decision that the land is appropriate to be removed from the Crown pastoral estate</b></p>	<p>Recognises there are potential political consequences of decision-making and provides for political accountability.</p> <p>The Minister would make their decision after receiving a recommendation from the Commissioner, based on the tests and criteria in the legislation.</p> <p>Departs from the current role of the Commissioner of Crown Lands under the CPLA and Land Act as the decision-maker on the classification and disposal of land.</p> <p>Changes may be needed to existing appeal processes.</p>	+	+	+	+	<input type="checkbox"/>	